# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1831. NO. 5.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.


## CIRCULAR.

*Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.*

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

## WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cognine and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Tenerife, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

☞The Ravenna Courier, Beaver Argus, Butler Repository, Canton Repository, Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six times, and charge this office. June 24—tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10, 1831.—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street: Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist.
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

## *FOR SALE,*

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

February 25, 1831.—tf.

## CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for sale on accommodating terms, by DOBBIN & IRWIN, Corner of Ferry and Second Streets,
50 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
50 crates Queensware;
40 barrels Rosin;
3 tons Logwood;
10 barrels Tanners' Oil;
100 bags Turks Island Salt;
10 boxes best Kentucky Tobacco;
5 barrels Salmon, No. 1.

Pittsburgh, Sept 6—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

## WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

## LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach
PILLS,

*An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.*

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

WHOLESALE
## DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.

April 15—tf

## NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
*No. 20, South Front street,*
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

## JAMES HANSON,
## SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, at *No.* 51 *Liberty street*, where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner: all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail*, on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality, and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately*, Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making.

Aug 26—tf JAMES HANSON.

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 11—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

March 22, 1831.—tf

## REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

## CITY AUCTION ROOM,
### NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

*Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.*

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

## PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
*Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,*
PITTSBURGH.

March 4, 1831.—tf

## ROSS WILKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

## Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
*Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,*
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

## NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

## JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

## TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given. February 15—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

## CHEAP BOOKS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS have an opportunity to supply themselves with BOOKS at New York prices, the subscriber having had an assortment forwarded on commission, with instructions to make quick sales.

☞WINTER CAPS will be sold at eastern prices. S. J. SYLVESTER,

16 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair st't, Pittsburgh

September 20

FOR SALE.

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,

Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

WOOL—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

May 10—tf

PRICES CURRENT.

## JAS. W. BROWN & CO.

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
*No.* 140 *Liberty street.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LETTER PAPER, | per ream, | | $3 00 to | $3 25 |
| do | do | do | 2 50 to | 2 75 |
| CAP | do | do | 3 00 to | 3 25 |
| do | do | do | 2 50 to | 2 75 |
| do | do | do | 2 00 to | 2 25 |
| PRINTING | do, | Imperial, | 4 00 to | 5 50 |
| do | | Superroyal, | 3 50 to | 5 25 |
| do | | Medium, | 2 50 to | 3 25 |
| do | | Demy, | 2 00 to | 2 25 |
| WRAPPING, | | Imperial, | 1 87 to | 2 25 |
| do | | Medium, | 1 62 to | 1 75 |
| do | | Crown, | 75 to | 1 00 |
| TEA PAPER, | | Medium, | 1 87 to | 2 37 |
| PASTEBOARDS, | | | 4 50 to | 5 00 |
| FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS, | | | lb. 20 to | 22 cts. |

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:

250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.

Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*

July 26, 1831.—tf

*WHOLESALE & RETAIL*
## SHOE STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to his old stand, Nos. 1 and 73, N. W. Corner of the Diamond and Market street. Also may be found at Nos. 91 and 93 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth street, where he is now opening a large and complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety and the latest fashions;

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' pump soled and d'ble soled lasting Slippers
Ditto do do. do. with straps
Ditto morocco, kid, seal, and curried goat Slippers
Ditto black buckskin Shoes and Slippers
Ditto elegant fox'd lasting Gaiter Boots, (prime)
Ditto Jefferson morocco and lasting Shoes
Misses and children's morocco, leather and lasting Boots and Shoes
Misses and children's Bolivar or foxed Boots
Ditto and ditto black, red, bronze, and tea colored morocco Ankle Ties
Ditto and ditto black and colored lasting Boots
Infants' bronze and colored kid Boots
Gentlemen's fancy morocco and lasting Pumps
Ditto do seal and calfskin do
Ditto do buckskin and cordovan do
Ditto fine morocco, calf, and copper nail'd Boots

Also, A large assortment of Men's, Boy's and Youth's Coarse Boots, Brogans, and Shoes, of every description, the whole comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in the western country.

☞Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine the above.

July 15—3mo G. ALBREE.

## Caps! Caps!!

*AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.*

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps; he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

NEW GOODS,

83 *Market, between Fifth Street and the Diamond.*

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have *just* received a large and complete assortment of DRY GOODS. Among them are 20,000 yds. brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; 5000 yds. do. *wet in transportation, and for sale at reduced prices.* 4 cases Broad Cloths and Satinetts; 1500 yds. brown Osnaburg; Green Floor Cloth; Baize; Diapers; Table Cloths; Napkins; Table Covers; Jaconet, Mull, Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins; Crown Linings; Willows; with a great variety of Fancy Articles for milliners; Brown Grass Cloth for Bonnets; Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c.—Extracted Cambric Ginghams of the *latest style*, with an elegant assortment of SILK GOODS.

*All of which are offered* WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *at a small advance for cash or approved credit.* August 5—3m.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alex. Ingram, | Archibald Shaw, |
| Joseph Jenkinson, | David Glenn, |
| Robert Menha, | Isaac Rhoads, |
| E. G. Nelson, | F. S. Byrne, |
| John Phillips, | A. Westervelt, |
| Andrew Beggs, | Nath. Whiston, |
| George Dobbs, | John W. Kane, |
| James Stuart, | John Hern. |

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

## JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
*CHEAP CASH STORE,*

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1830—tf

## LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on accommodating terms, a number of BUILDING LOTS, part of the estate of the late An. Watson, dec'd, fronting on the road leading from Fourth street of the city of Pittsburgh, at a short distance from the stone bridge across the canal. Apply to

ROBERT WATSON,
ANDREW WATSON,
ALEX. WATSON,
JOHN BLACK,
Executors.

September 16—7*

EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER, 1831.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chambersburgh | 1 | Canton | 2 |
| Virginia | 1 | Wilksbarre | 2 |
| New York city, gen. | 1 | Pottsville | 2 |
| Camden, N J | 1 | Susquehannah B C | 5 |
| N. Y. Country Banks | 2 | Scioto | 3 |
| Massachusetts | 2 | Urbana | 3 |
| Rhode Island | 2 | Michigan | 3 to 5 |
| Connecticut | 2 | South Carolina | 3 |
| Maine | 2 | North Carolina | 4 |
| New Hampshire | 2 | Georgia | 4 |
| New Jersey | 1 to 2 | Canada | 4 |
| Ohio, under $5 | 2 | Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville | 5 |
| do. $5 and up. gen. | ½ | | |
| Philadelphia | ½ | | |
| Baltimore | ½ | Natchez | 5 |
| District of Columbia | ½ | Orleans Banks | 5 |
| Delaware | ½ to 1 | Alabama | 10 |

GOLD.

Sovereigns $4 68 to 4 70: Guineas $4 88 to 4 90.
Spanish and Patriot Doubloons Wanted.
Wanted at this Office, Greensburgh (Pa.) Paper.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

September 13

PORTER'S HEALTH ALMANAC.—Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO. "The Health Almanac" for 1832; calculated generally for all parts of the United States, with maxims and rules for the preservation of health: by the Editors of the Journal of Health.

September 20—4t.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

*HAMILTON STEWART,*
MANUFACTURER OF
## Linen and Cotton Goods.

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by

July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

## FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

*ALSO,*

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

*ALSO,*

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

## WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS
*AND*
EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
*Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
*Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

## *ALLEGHENY LOTS.*

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town.*

WILLIAM LECKY is a candidate for the *SHERIFFALTY* of Allegheny county.

G. MERRITT, DENTIST,

NO. 50 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, adjoining the offices of Dr. Simpson and Dr. E. Merritt. Sept 30—3mo

## WANTED,
At N. Holmes' Exchange Office,
NO. 33 MARKET STREET,

OLD Bank of Steubenville and Westmoreland Bank Notes, at 25 per cent. discount. Also, $1000 in Notes of the Bank of Upper Canada, at York, from 3 to 4 per cent. discount.—New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont Bank Notes wanted at the lowest rates of exchange. The highest premium given for English Sovereigns, Doubloons, and French Gold. Holders of any of the above notes or gold will find it their interest to call at No. 33 Market street, before they dispose of them, and ascertain the rates of exchange. Sept 30—2m

## Select Evening School,

For young gentlemen desirous of acquiring or recovering a practical knowledge of Mercantile Transactions, Arithmetic, and the English Language.

M'SHARRY has opened a Select Evening School, at the Academic Seminary, corner of Front and Market streets. Book-keeping by double entry, Practical Arithmetic, and English Grammar, form the subjects of Tuition. The terms and further particulars will be made known at the Seminary.

N. B. The number of pupils will be limited to twenty.

M. M'Sharry informs those interested, that he *is making* a considerable reduction in the number of pupils in the Academic Seminary, with the view to render it select, and to enhance, still more, its inducements for discriminating patronage. He therefore notifies them that, after the expiration of the quarters already entered upon, the following terms shall be fully exacted. Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, $4. Grammar and Geography included, $5. Orthography, Reading, and Writing, $3. Book-keeping, Latin and Greek languages, separate charges.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30—2t.

## UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 20, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

$30,000; $20,000; $10,000; $5,000; 8 of $1,000.

Tickets $10: Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
*At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No.* 114 *Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.*

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

September 30, 1831.

OHIO ANNUAL CONFERENCE, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in America—This Conference met in the city of Pittsburgh on the 10th, and closed its session on the 19th of September, 1831. *Ordered*, that the following extract from the Journal be published, viz:

17. *Question.* Where are the preachers stationed this year?

Cincinnati Circuit, Wiley Reynolds;
Hillsborough Circuit, Austin Jones;
Chillicothe Circuit, Thomas Lawrence;
Columbus Circuit, James Bird;
Zanesville Circuit, Nathan Turman;
Pittsburgh Circuit, William Cazens.

*Resolved*, as the sense of this Conference, That the want of education is the grand cause of the present degradation of our brethren in these U. S. and that we will do all in our power to promote the instruction of African youth, and to establish schools, wherever it is practicable, in the different stations assigned us.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Conference be presented to the citizens of Pittsburgh, both white and colored, for their great politeness and christian kindness towards us during our stay, and pray that the blessing of God on *them*, may equal their kindness to *us*. By order of the Board.

LEWIS WOODSON, Sec'y.

☞The Ohio Republican, Zanesville, Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Cincinnati Gazette, Scioto Gazette, Chillicothe, are most respectfully requested to give the foregoing an insertion.

September 30.

## UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA

CLASS No. 20 for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

$30,000; $20,000; $10,000; Two of $5,000; One of $1,040; Eight of $1000.

Tickets $10; Halves $5; Qrs. $2 50; Eighths 1.25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

September 30, 1831

*In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, of April Term, 1830, No.* 134.

Samuel M'Kown, vs. Margaret Myers, alias, Margaret Algeo. } PARTITION: And now, to wit, Aug. 25, 1831, the Sheriff's return being read and notice with affidavit of service of the same being filed, requiring said Margaret Myers to be and appear in court, to elect to accept or refuse the property at the valuation, being filed, and the said Margaret appearing in court, by W. W. Fetterman, Esq. her attorney, and said Samuel appearing in Court by Robert Burke, Esq. his attorney, and both refusing to take the property at the valuation; at the instance of the said Samuel, the Court order and direct that the said premises be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff, after due and fair notice of the time and place of sale, by advertisement published and set up in public places, and in such public newspapers as shall be most likely to give fair and full notice of such sale to all parties concerned, and others; which public notice shall be given at least twenty days before the time for sale; and the Sheriff shall make return of his proceedings in the premises on the first day of the next term.

The following is a description of the property embraced in the above order, to wit:—"A tract or piece of land, situate on the waters of Chartier's creek, in Fayette township, containing fourteen acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Christopher Cowan, with the appurtenances."—A true extract from the Record.

WM. M'CANDLESS, *Pro.*

In pursuance of the above order, I will proceed to sell, by public outcry, on the premises, *on Thursday, the 6th day of October next*, the property mentioned in said order. Through the said property the Washington Turnpike runs, and there are erected on it a frame dwelling house, and a building formerly used as a mill.

WM. CAVIN, Sheriff.

Sept. 9.—w4t

*PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE,*

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Pennsylvania.* | *District Columbia*, gen. ½ |
| U. S. Bank & bran. par | *Michigan*, $5 & upw. 3 |
| Philadelphia Banks do | *New York.* |
| Bank of Pittsburgh do | City Banks 1 |
| Easton do | Troy and Albany 2 |
| Germantown do | Mohawk Bk. Schen do |
| Erie 1 | Newburgh do |
| Montgomery county par | Orange county do |
| West Chester do | Catskill do |
| Farmers' Bk. Lanc. do | Auburn do |
| Harrisburgh do | Geneva do |
| Bucks county do. | Centr. Bk. Cher. Val. do |
| Lancaster Bank ½ | Chenango 2 |
| Northampton ½ | Utica Bk. & branches do |
| York Bank ½ | Ontario Bk. at Utica do |
| Chambersburgh 1 | do. at Canandaigua do |
| Greensburgh 33⅓ | Rochester do |
| Brownsville ½ | Niagara Bank no sale |
| Gettysburgh ½ | *Georgia.* |
| Susquehanna Br. Co. ½ | St. Bks. gen. $5 & up. 4½ |
| Farmers' Bk. Read'g ½ | *Maryland.* |
| Pottsville Bank, unc. | Baltimore City Bks. par |
| *Ohio.* | George's county ½ |
| Bank of Steubenville, 25 | Annap. & br. Easton do |
| F. & M. B'k. of do. ½ | Fredk.co.Hav.deGra. do |
| Mount Pleasant ½ | Westminster do |
| Western Reserve ½ | Hagerstown do |
| St. Clairsville ½ | Williamsport do |
| Bank of Chillicothe ½ | *New Jersey.* |
| Lancaster ½ | St. Bk. at N. Brunsw. 1 |
| Marietta ½ | Trenton Bank do |
| Columbus ½ | New Brunswick do |
| Canton 2 | Mount Holly do |
| Portsmouth, $5 and upwards, 3 | Camden do |
| *Indiana.* | Cumberland do |
| F. & M. Bk. Madison 12½ | Newark Insurance do |
| Br. at Lawrenceb. 50 | State Bank at Morris do |
| *North Carolina.* | do. at Elizabeth't'n do |
| State bk. & branches $5 and upwards, 5 | Sussex do |
| *South Carolina.* | Paterson bank unc |
| Charleston, $5 & up. 3 | *Connecticut.* |
| *Delaware.* | New Haven Bk. do. 2 |
| Bank of Delaware ½ | Bridgeport do |
| Commercial Bk. Del. ½ | Middletown bank do |
| Farmers' Bk. of Del. ½ | Phœnix Bk. Hartford do |
| Branch at Newcastle ½ | *Virginia.* |
| do. at Wilm'gton ½ | Richm'd & br. $5 & up. 1 |
| do. at Georget'n ½ | Valley B'k & bran. do |
| Wilmington & Bran. 2 | N. W. B'k Wheeling ½ |
| *Massachusetts.* | *Rhode Island.* |
| Boston Bks. $5 & up. 2 | Providence Banks 2 |
| Springfield 2 | Wash'gton B'k West. do |
| Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt. 2 | Phœnix B'k at do. do |
| Salem 2 | N. E. Commer. Bank do |
| Worcester 2 | Oth. R. I. notes, gen. do |
| Other Massach. notes 2 | *Vermont.* |
| | Burlington 3 |
| | *New Hampshire*, gen. 3 |

*NAT'AL REPUBLICAN TICKET.*

*Senate*—Col. JAMES JOHNSTON.

*Assembly*—HUGH DAVIS,
SAMUEL GORMLY,
FRANCIS C. FLANAGAN,
ROBERT HILANDS.

*ANTI-MASONIC TICKET.*

*Senate*—WILLIAM HAYS.

*Assembly*—DAVID GILLELAND,
FRANCIS KERNS,
JAMES HULTZ,
ANDREW BAYNE.

*Sheriff*—JOSEPH WELSH.
*Commissioner*—JAMES HILANDS.
*Coroner*—HUGH M'CLELLAND.
*Auditor*—JOHN RANKIN.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Sept 13, A D 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all legatees, creditors, and all other persons concerned, that the undernamed executors, administrators, and guardians, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office for the county of Allegheny, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 24th of October, 1831.

*Samuel Gormly*, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Enochs, Esq. late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

*Thomas Simpson*, Administrator of the estate of John W. Kelly, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

*William Kerr*, Executor of the estate of James Sibbot, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

*Jacob F. Wall* Executor of Andrew Wall, late of Elizabeth township, deceased. [A separate account.]

*Garret Wall*, Executor of the estate of Andrew Wall, late of Elizabeth township, deceased. [A separate account.]

*Michael O'Byrne*, Executor of the estate of Thomas Jones, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

*James Pollock* and *James Scott*, Executors of the estate of Robert Pollock, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

*Elisha Charles*, Executor of the estate of James Thornburgh, Esq., late of Findlay township, deceased.

*Jacob Burkle*, Executor of the estate of Rudolph Bossert, late of Indiana township, deceased.

*Matthew Crawford*, Administrator of James Crawford, late of Indiana township, deceased.

*John Cathcart* and *Elizabeth Philips*, Administrators of the estate of John Phillips, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

*James Espy* and *Thomas Wilson*, Administrators of John M'Creary, late of St. Clair township, deceased. [A supplementary account.]

*James Ross, Esq.*, surviving Executor of the estate of John Woods, Esq., late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased. [A farther supplementary account.]

*John Bissell*, Acting Executor of the estate of William Semple, late of Pitt township, deceased.

*Joseph Meyers* and *Arthur F. Gore*, Administrators of James Hare, late of Westmoreland county, deceased.

*Samuel Glass*, Acting Executor of Samuel Arnold, sen., late of Fayette township, deceased.

*Eve Cready*, Executrix of John Cready, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

*James M'Laughlin*, surviving Administrator of the estate of James Miller, late of Ohio township, deceased.

*Hugh Fleming, Esq.*, Executor of the estate of Anne Milligan, late of Pitt township, deceased.

*Hugh Fleming, Esq.* administrator of the estate of Robert Wiley, late of the borough of Allegheny, deceased.

Also, the guardianship account of

*William Toman*, Guardian of David and Isabella Wills, minor children of James Wills, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, Register.

September 20---w4t

## FOR SALE,

*A Valuable Farm, on the Bank of the Ohio River.*

WILL be sold, at public sale, *without reserve*, on Tuesday, the first day of November next, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, that Valuable Farm, No. 126 Braden's District, on the Beaver Road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 232 acres, of which about 100 are cleared and under good cultivation: the land not cleared is well timbered.—There are on the place several good springs of never failing water, and a good steam boat landing. The improvements are a good square log house and barn, and two good orchards.

An indisputable title will be given, and terms, which will be easy, made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER,
ROBERT BEER, } *Adm'rs.*

August 16, 1831.---wts.

## FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price will be paid, at all times, for FLAX-SEED, delivered at our Oil-Mill, in Bayardstown, or at our warehouse, No. 84 Front street, Pittsburgh.

M'KEE, CLARKE & CO.

August 26, 1831---w2me

## POETRY.

### THE COUNTRY DANCE.

BY W. P. N. BAILEY.

I stood amid the glittering throng—
I heard a voice—its tones were sweet!
I turned to see from whence they came—
And gazed on all I longed to meet!
She was a fair and gentle girl!
Her bright smile greeted me by chance!
I whispered low—I took her hand—
I led her forth to dance!

There was but little space to move,
So closely all were drawn;
Yet she was light of heart and step,
And graceful as a fawn.
A virgin flower gemm'd her hair,
Her beauty to enhance;
She was the star of all who stood
In that close cottage dance.

I've moved since then in princely halls—
I tread them even now:
I hold in mine the hand of one
With coroneted brow:
And I may seem to court *her* smile,
And seem to heed *her* glance:
But my *heart* and *thoughts* still wander home
To that sweet country dance.

Oh, when I sleep, a melody
Comes rushing on my brain,
And the light music of that night
Is greeting me again;
I take her still small hand in mine,
Amid my blissful trance:
And once more—vision worth a world!
I lead her forth to dance.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

### THE TOAST.—BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

Drink ye to her that earth loves best!
And if ye nurse a flame
That's told but to her mutual breast,
We will not ask her name!

Enough, while memory, tranced and glad,
Paints silently the fair,
That each should dream of joys he's had;
Or yet may hope to share.

Yet far from hence be jest or boast
From hallowed thoughts so dear:
We'll drink to those that we love most;
As they would love to hear!

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*From the National Gazette, Sept. 26.*

By the morning's mail we have received extra-sheets dated yesterday, from several of the newspaper-offices of New York. They contain intelligence from Great Britain six days later. We copy the principal articles. The majority which the Perier ministry have obtained in the Chamber of Deputies, for the Address, is a singular and unexpected circumstance. Regarding the policy which they have adopted as the best for France, we shall not be sorry to learn that they are able to maintain themselves in office. Jealousy has been betrayed in England, of the occupation of Belgium by the French troops. It seems that Marshal Soult had declared that they were not to be withdrawn, but to keep convenient positions to prevent the return of the Dutch. According to the London Courier, the King of France was to announce that he would recall them, when he had assurance that their return would not expose Belgium to new aggressions. Leopold's kingdom is an easy prey for either the French or the Dutch. The accounts from Poland are indistinct; it is extremely difficult to form any idea of the relative positions and circumstances of the Poles and Russians.—The interposition of the Cholera Morbus is more likely to be effectual than that of France or Great Britain.

*London dates to the 21st Aug.*

LONDON, AUGUST 20.—We shall not disguise our deep regret at the result of the division last Thursday evening, when Lord Chandos carried, against the Ministers, and to the serious injury of the Reform Bill, his amendment, providing that tenants at will, paying 50*l.* per annum rent, shall be entitled to vote for county members.

LONDON, AUG. 19.—We are able to announce that the answer of the King of the French to the Address of the Chamber of Deputies will contain, relative to Belgium, the following sentence: "I hope our army will also soon be able to return to France. I will hasten to recall it as soon as, *in accord and concord with the Powers* (d'accord et de concert avec les Puissances,) who are guarantees, like myself, of the independence of Belgic neutrality, I shall be assured that this return will not expose Belgium to new aggressions."—*Courier.*

The Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday are wholly taken up either with the report of the Debate upon the Address, which was resumed in in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, or with speculations and comments upon the extraordinary scene then exhibited. Hitherto the Chamber had been discussing those parts of the Address which were but little calculated to elicit any violent collision of party feeling, but on the day in question it entered upon the most delicate and sore parts of it. The debate opened with a preliminary call from a member of the Opposition for more explicit information with respect to the relations between France, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, and Poland, which, after some explanations by the Ministers, was flatly refused. The veteran M. Lafayette then tried them further by a more formal motion upon the subject of the Austrian invasion of the Ecclesiastical States in Italy; but this also, after a repetition of M. Sebastiani of the old story about the revolutionary principles of "intervention," which, in his mouth, always means non-intervention, met with the same fate as the preceding amendment by M. Las Cases, and fell to the ground. Up to this time the sympathies of the Assembly do not seem to have been very warmly enlisted in the dispute, for the conversation was conducted with temper, and the result heard with composure. But when Lafayette rose to move a second amendment respecting Poland, a storm arose which did not subside for the remainder of the sitting, nor indeed for a greater part of the next. The amendment concluded in these terms—"Let us remonstrate with energy against those trammels that, contrary to the laws of nations, intercept our communications with it; and in order to render the mediation of your Majesty more regular and efficacious, let us hasten to yield to the acclamations of France, and by receiving the Polish legation, acknowledge their glorious independence, both in right, and in fact, acquired at the loss of the remains of that noble blood which has been so generously shed for us." The Minister of Commerce opposed the amendment, upon the ground that nothing was to be done for the Poles except by an open declaration of war, and that for this alternative France was not prepared.

The amendment was ultimately negatived; but scarcely had its fate been sealed, when M. Bignon started up and proposed—"That in your Majesty's affecting expressions as to the misfortunes of the Poles, the Chamber of Deputies finds with satisfaction a certainty most grateful to their feeling—that the nationality of the Poles will not be destroyed." The task of repelling this last popular alteration of the text of the Address was confined to the Keeper of the Seals, who was heard upon it, as was a M. Felix Bedin, who suggested to it a mere verbal amendment. Upon this the President of the Chamber, according to a practice of that Assembly, declared the discussion closed. A question having arisen, however, whether the last amendment ought to have been put first, as it undoubtedly would, according to the usage of the House of Commons, M. Casimir Perier ascended the tribune for the purpose of addressing the Chamber, but was prevented by the most clamorous cries from the Opposition of "Spoke, spoke," "No, no," and though he pleaded his privilege of Minister under the Charter, and made the most earnest appeal for a hearing, he was eventually obliged to descend under the threat of personal violence. The President, as the only means for preventing further violence, was at last obliged hastily to dissolve the Chamber. The Minister may learn from this occasion the state of public feeling in the Chamber, and in France, upon the subject of Poland.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Aug. 20.

*Half past one.*—The contents of the express from Paris, nor the price of the French Rentes, are yet suffered to transpire, but we understand it is not of great importance. We hear that all is going on well in the above capital, and the Hebrews are purchasing Consols in anticipation that the French will soon withdraw from Belgium; and the French Ministers, after their great majority in the voting of the address to the King, will remain firm in their situation. Consols have been fluctuating during the morning from 81¾ to 82¼; the latter price they are at present.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—We received last night the Paris papers of Wednesday and Thursday.—They are important only as containing the long protracted issue of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies upon the Address to the Throne, which was come to on Saturday, when the friends of the Ministers carried the *ensemble* of the Address, differing but in a very trifling degree from the copy which we have already published, by a majority of 229 against 73. The closing debate appears to have been conducted with greater decency and more regularity than that of Monday, and even something like an *amende* was made to the outraged feelings of the President of the Council.—This result is generally looked upon in Paris as a fresh guarantee for the continuance of peace—peace, however, to be maintained at the sacrifice of poor deserted Poland!

From the London Courier, Aug. 20.

Authentic accounts have been received from Lisbon, dated the 30th ult. It is impossible for us adequately to describe the situation of things in Portugal. The Usurper, convinced that a crisis is at hand, has shut himself up in his palace at Queluz, with a guard of about 3000 men, who comprise all upon whom he supposes he can rely for protection. He has forbidden the Council to meet on account of the unwillingness of some of its members to second his tyrannical views; and in the short space of a fortnight immediately preceding these accounts, more than 1000 additional victims have been immured in his dungeons. At Lisbon a considerable number of troops had been assembled, but they were of the most incongruous description, and there were continual quarrels between the regular soldiers and the royalist volunteers. The Usurper had ordered a levy of all persons capable of bearing arms above the age of 16; but this measure, although it will increase his numerical force, will expose him to great danger, as the levy must necessarily include many unfavorable to his cause. Such is the state of Portugal at this time, that, to use the words of a gentleman, whose station in Lisbon gives him the most accurate knowledge of affairs, whilst it insures the impartiality of his communications, "*it would require 20 years of repose to restore Portugal to the situation in which it was when Miguel returned!*"

The greater part of the French squadron remained in the Tagus. Five out of the eleven, however, have sailed; the reason of the protracted stay was, a reference of some points of dispute with Miguel to the French Government.

The Lisbon papers of the 30th of July contain no intelligence of importance. The Board of Trade had given notice that as the ships of war and merchant vessels captured by the French squadron had been restored, there was no further cause of apprehension for vessels sailing under the Portuguese flag.

CAPTURE OF ST. MICHAEL'S.

Copy of a letter from an Officer to his family, dated "*St. Michael's, Aug.* 4.

"On Saturday last we left the port of Angra, with an expedition of 1500 men, commanded by Count Villa Flor, in the direction of this island.—Our squadron was composed of 19 ships, 3 gun boats, and 15 smaller boats for the purpose of disembarking. When I say 10 ships, don't imagine they were ships of war, or large vessels, they were only schooners and yatchs, the admiral's being a schooner brig of 9 12-pounders, commanded by Auffdiener. With this force we put to sea, in order to attack St. Michael's, which was defended by 3000 troops, and a Portuguese corvette to protect the coast. Few people would credit the temerity of the enterprise; but, fortunately, there was a British frigate at anchor here, the Galatea, commanded by Sir Charles Napier, who witnessed the whole, and who sails to-day for England, and can bear witness of the fact.

"On the following day (Sunday) we came in sight of St. Michael's. On Monday morning at 9, we began our landing on the northern coast, at a place called Achadinha, without resistance, there being no troops at that point. Our landing however was opposed by a force headed by a Priest, who threw down upon us large pieces of rock and stones, which they had prepared for this purpose. Fortunately, however, no lives were lost, except the Priest's, who paid the penalty of his furious zeal, receiving a ball which finished his career.

"Our forces united, and we began to march about noon; at two we met the advanced guard of the Miguelite army, composed of two hundred Cacadores and infantry, some militia, and a piece of artillery. It was immediately attacked by two companies of Cacadores, and routed, leaving in the field the piece, and two captains and eight soldiers dead, and twenty men prisoners, with all the powder in reserve. As we were all much fatigued we halted to refresh and sleep. On Tuesday morning, at day-break, we began our march to Ribeira Grande, where we knew the enemy was waiting for us with his whole united force, in a chosen position; and, in truth, I must confess, if they had possessed courage and constancy sufficient to hold out, they would have given us work enough for five or six days, and God knows what the result might have been. They had in the field 2,500 men, eight pieces of artillery, and two howitzers, the whole commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery, named Sylva Reis, and we had only 1,500 men, as I said before, and a single gun, which we had captured the preceding day, as our own could not be landed. Our General divided his forces into two columns, one to attack the road, which they defended with four pieces, and a large entrenchment which they had made; the other composed of the battalion of the 5th Cacadores, which was to attack the right flank of the enemy.

"The Cacadores began the attack, and the action continued till 2 o'clock, without our being able to force the road. At 2, however, we made a general attack, with such desperation that the Miguelites could no longer keep the field, and began their flight, leaving a great number dead and wounded in the road, four field pieces, and upwards of 60 barrels of gunpowder. We entered Ribeira Grande at 6 in the evening, nearly at the same time as the enemy, of which a great number were made prisoners. It was then necessary to give the troops some rest, as they had marched that day above 6 leagues, under a constant fire, and a heat of climate almost insupportable, without food or water. At 9 in the evening news arrived that the city of Ponte d'Elgado had the same day acclaimed the Queen Donna Maria II.; that the Governor Prego had fled on board an English ship; and that many soldiers were entering the city and had given up their arms.

"Thus you have, in a few words, the action of the ever-memorable 2d of August, on which Count Villa Flor gained a victory, which will give him fresh honor, not only for the valor he displayed, but for his skill and courage in undertaking so bold an enterprise with such inferior forces."

*From Bell's Life in London, Aug. 21. 1831.*

PEACE BETWEEN BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

The news we announced last week of the consent of the King of Holland to withdraw his troops is happily confirmed, and is carrying into execution. Louvain, the furthest point of Belgium to which the Dutch reached, was to be evacuated on the 14th, and the Dutch have settled with the French by what road, and at what rate they shall retire. Thus, this affair, which, two weeks ago, was to be decided by the sword, has fallen again into the hands of the Ministers of the Allied powers, and may, if they are prudent and wise, be peaceably settled. It is made evident by the late campaign, that both peace and war are in their hands, and to all posterity they will be branded as incendiaries should the flames of war be now kindled in Europe. As a first step towards an accommodation, it is stated that King Leopold has accepted the Protocols, (he and his vaporing subjects may now, indeed, be thankful for any thing they can get)—the refusal to accept which was the cause of Holland making war. The great difficulty in settling this question will arise from the jealousy of the other powers with regard to France. She has shown herself so ready to take Belgium under her care, and seems so much to regard it as a part of herself, that she will be disposed to look at all questions concerning it too much with the eye of a mother, which cannot fail to make the other powers jealous. The great guarantee, however, which we have for peace is, that all these so called Powers are, in fact, nearly powerless, because their subjects are divided in their political opinions, and because each of these powers is composed of repelling materials that will fall asunder the instant any disturbance takes place in their mutual and reciprocal action.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16, evening. (Private correspondence.)—A courier arrived here yesterday evening with despatches from London, which are considered of the highest importance. Their contents have been communicated to the King and the Government by the British Ambassador. It is conjectured that they relate to the introduction of French troops into this country, and to the occupation of all the strong places by them, both of which facts are supposed to be highly satisfactory to Great Britain.

The Belgian ministry have holden several councils on the subject, and have had various communications with Sir Robert Adair and Belliard. It is affirmed by some of the influential members of the Government, that they cannot do without the French troops, which are daily increasing, and which are to be completed, as I understand, to the number of 50,000 men.

The Belgian Government, now fully convinced of its weakness, and fearful of another invasion on the part of Holland, openly states its intention to obtain the delay of those troops until peace be concluded.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

LOUVAIN, Aug. 13.—Brothers in arms—You have satisfied my expectations. I trust to your unflinching courage and bravery. I value the patience with which you have borne all the fatigues and privations which always accompany the neighborhood of the enemy. Great is your reward; the blessing to our arms is perfect.

After a campaign of hardly ten days we stand in the heart of Belgium.

Twice have we measured arms with the Belgians, first at Hasselt, then near Louvain, which was sufficient to drive the Belgians to flight.

Yesterday and to-day our out-posts stood within two miles of Brussels; and no Belgic army now exists to hinder our entrance.

The King my father, has learned with gladness our victory gained at Hasselt. Through me he assures you of his sincere satisfaction with all the troops which have taken parts in these and former engagements, and united their efforts to annihilate that army of the Meuse, which was known by the name of Invincible.

We have now accomplished our object. We have done what our King and country requires of us. We have triumphed over the enemy, against whom we went out to battle. With honor we return to our old territory. A numerous army from France rushes into Belgium; their advanced posts touch ours.

We retire in consequence of an arrangement which our sovereign has made with the King of the French.

(Signed) the Commander-in-Chief of the Army,
WILLIAM, Prince of Orange.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—According to letters from Warsaw of the 31st ult., the Poles laughed outright at the idea of being starved into submission by so inadequate a force as that of the Russians. They had provisions enough to stand a siege of four months, and the town was too well fortified on every side to allow of any fear that the enemy will attempt to take it by storm. There was a regular army of 40,000 men within the city, and a great number of undisciplined troops, who were in the course of training; the whole of whom, as well as the other inhabitants, were animated with the best spirit, and resolved to fight to the last. Of late the movements of the Russians have betrayed much indecision. This is by some attributed to the influence of the mediation, and even taken as a proof that it has begun to operate.

Certain it is that their original intention was to occupy the whole of the Duchy, which is surrounded by the Vistula and the Prussian frontier, and to establish a provisional Government at Kelisch. But they are still distant 100 miles from Warsaw, and they have not yet occupied Kalish. Most of the public roads, however, are infested with parties of Cossacks, who extend their incursions many miles beyond the line of the main army, and stop, harrass or plunder all who have the misfortune to fall within their reach. They have brought the cholera morbus wherever there has been any kind of communication with them; but destruction invariably attends their progress, without thinning their own ranks.

WARSAW, Aug. 1.—Extract of a letter:—"In my last I informed you of the Russians, under the command of Paskewitsch, advancing towards Warsaw, and, according to news arrived yesterday, his advanced posts are already at Souchaczew, forty miles (English) from here, but the corps which were under the command of Generals Chrzanowski and Romaniro, passed through Warsaw yesterday and to-day, from the other side of the river, towards Wolski Rogatki; and the Commander-in-Chief leaves town to-day, to meet Paskewitsch, but it is expected that the Russians will not give battle, but retreat.

"Since the Council of War has been held, the greatest unanimity prevails, and perfect confidence is established between the Government and the nation, and the Commander-in-Chief.

"We are expecting a tremendous battle soon."

"CRACOW, Aug. 3.—The Russian corps under General Rudiger, 25,000 strong, crossed the Vistula on the 18th July, and on the 29th occupied Opalow and Oshowice. The Cossacks advanced almost to Keelee and Random, so that in the first place the magistrates packed up and went to Wiechew, but on the 31st Gen. Rudiger, with the greatest part of his corps, returned to the right bank of the Vistula, leaving only 5000 men on the left bank. It is believed that this is in consequence of a demonstration made by General Chrzanowski against Pulawy and Josefoff. Up to the first instant nothing important had taken place between the main armies."—*Allgemeine Zeitung, Aug.* 11.

WARSAW, Aug. 3.—The Warsaw State Gazette contains an order of the day of Gen. Skrzynecki, of the 1st inst., praising Gen. Dembinski and his corps, for having, in spite of the dangers that surrounded them, formed and executed the resolution to fight their way through the Russian troops. Some of his officers are commended by name.

The same paper states that Gen. Dembinski, with his corps of 5000 cavalry, with six cannon, is near Hoezck, a few leagues from Warsaw.

The Warsaw Gazette of to-day says—"We cannot say any thing certain respecting the manœuvres of Field Marshal Paskewitsch. There is, however, no doubt that the Russian advanced posts, after the taking of Hora yesterday, proceeded along the Vistula, to Sockrzow. If the Field Marshal acts on the same plan that he did on preceding occasions, we may every moment expect a decisive action, for he had been used, after an apparent inactivity of some weeks, to strike a blow all on a sudden. As far as we can learn, Gen. Rudiger has yet sent only small detachments over the Vistula, as Josefoff, which have advanced to Solez.

Persons who arrived at Warsaw yesterday from the neighborhood of Lowicz say there has been an engagement of cavalry near Bzura.

It is said that Gen. Casimer Skarzyriski, who commands at Sockrzow, on the Bzura, gains present advantages over the Russians, and hinders them from passing the river.

Gen. Uminski is again in active service, and is gone with the General-in-Chief to the army. In consequence of the corps of Gen. Dembinski having crossed the Bug, an extraordinary movement was observed among the Russian troops, 1000 in number, near Siedlec; they belong to the corps of General Golownin, and were afraid of being attacked in their rear. Dembinski has sent word that he has taken up a very strong position at Hoezck, and waited for orders from the Government either to enter Praga to-day, or attack General Golownin.

AUGUST 4.—The Warsaw State Gazette says:—"On the other side of the Bzura there are only weak detachments of cavalry; the vanguard is commanded by General Witt. Count Paskewitsch was at Kalno three days ago.

The Warsaw Gazette says that the Aide-de-Camp of General Dembinski left him at Jadrow yesterday morning; the General was at Radzymin, on his way to Warsaw, where he arrived in the evening, and immediately waited on the Government. According to accounts from Lithuania, General Rudiger had again sent several detachments over the Vistula, at Rachow.

## EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

*Tooth Ache.*—Dr. Ryan, a physician of great respectability and extensive practice, gives in the Medical Journal for July the following interesting statement. A gentleman who attends my lectures (Mr. Myers, of Newington-causeway,) frequently applied sulphuric acid to his tooth with some relief; but on one occasion, he, in a moment of confusion, took down the next bottle to his remedy, which contained nitric acid. To his great surprise, he experienced immediate relief. Since that period he has not suffered from the tooth ache, though three years have elapsed. During the last year he informed me of the success of this remedy, which induced me to try it, while laboring under the most intense pain from tooth ache. The effect was immediate, and no pain whatever was induced. I have since used it in numerous cases, and invariably with complete success. In some instances the disease does not return for days or weeks, and in others not for months.—The best mode of employing it is by means of lint wrapped round a probe, and moistened with the acid, which is then to be slowly applied to the cavity of the tooth; care being taken not to touch the other teeth, the gums, or the cheeks. On withdrawing the probe, and inquiring how the patient feels, the usual reply is, "the pain is entirely gone." The mouth is next to be washed with tepid water.—The acid should be gradually applied to the whole cavity of the tooth, or otherwise a second application will be required before complete relief will be obtained. This remedy may be used when the gum and cheek are inflamed, so as to preclude the possibility of extraction. In cases where the diseased fang remains, and when the caries face the adjacent tooth, it obviates the necessity of extraction in all cases of hollow teeth, which all practitioners declare to be desirable, if possible; and it enables the dentist to perform the operation of stopping or filling teeth much sooner than he can otherwise accomplish it. In a word, it will alleviate a vast deal of human suffering, and supersede a most painful operation. It is not a panacea for all the diseases of the teeth and gums, though a certain and efficacious remedy for the most common cause of tooth-ache. It will be a valuable remedy for children, delicate persons, and pregnant women. It does not accelerate the decay of the tooth to which it is applied.

*Experimental Vessels.*—Two experimental vessels are at present building in the docks at Sheerness, a steamer, to be called the Salamander, and a frigate, to be named the Calliope. The Salamander is intended for a ship of war, and is to be made sufficiently strong to carry a mortar. She is 175 feet in the keel, and 200 feet aloft, and will mount 32 guns. The timbers used in her are of English oak and African oak, the latter being placed in the less important parts. They are precisely of the size and substance used in a frigate of the largest class. The wheels, instead of projecting from the sides, as in ordinary steam vessels, will be let into the sides, a digression equal to about three feet being created by running the timbers up straight along the space to be occupied by the paddles, which are to be less broad than those generly seen; thus, when the wheels are covered by the protecting planks, the sides will present an entirely unbroken surface, so that the shape and symmetry of the ship will be as perfect as it might be in an ordinary frigate.

In the construction of the Calliope, English oak, African oak, mahogany, cedar, teak, and other timbers are to be used: the great object to be attained by building her being to ascertain what species of timber is the best and the most durable.—She will accordingly be kept afloat for ten or twelve years, and at the expiration of that period it is proposed to strip her, and decide upon the relative merits of the timbers used in her construction.—She is large enough to carry 32 guns, if pierced after the usual fashion, but she will only carry 24, which are to be mounted according to the plan adopted by Captain Marshall, in the Donegal—the advantage of which is, that all and each of the guns are given a more extensive space wherein to range, being fixed upon pivots, and having the carriage divided into two parts, the latter of which is moveable. With guns mounted in this manner, it is possible to bring the whole weight of metal to bear upon any given point at a short distance, and also to fire into boats along side and under the muzzles of the guns. Greater room is required to work guns thus mounted, and consequently instead of the usual number, five, there are seven timbers between each port hole. This ship also, in accordance with the new fashion, is round in the stern, and, in common with the Salamander, is to have masts made after Sir Robert Steppings' plan; that is to say, masts which being divided into 32 pieces of unequal lengths and embraced by iron hoops that are secured with a screw, may in the event of any injury, be repaired by the ship's carpenter, wherever the ship may chance to be. In the old masts there are only five or six great pieces, and the hoops were driven on red hot, and consisted of a simple circle. It was impossible, therefore, to repair these masts unless by laying down the vessel in port and unshipping the mast.—*Lond. paper.*

*Extraordinary Application of Human Fat.*—In the year 1813, a discovery was made in the schools of medicine, in Paris, which strongly excited the attention of the professors. The servants of one of the anatomical theatres were informed against for trafficking in human fat. They were watched by the police and detected in the fact. A communication was made to the Minister of Police, and at his desire a Medical Report on the subject was drawn up, in which the principle was laid down that this fat might propagate diseases. A judicial inquiry also took place, in which it was proved that there existed amongst the servants of the faculty of medicine, and of the private theatres, a kind of association for the purpose of trading in the fat of the subjects dissected; and the fat was also used to grease the wheels of their wagons; and several quacks purchased it as a remedy in various diseases; and it was used in enormous quantities by the enamellers and false gem-makers, who bought it under the name of dog's or horse's fat. Two thousand pounds' weight were found in the dwelling of one of the servants of the school of medicine, and two barrels full were seized in the house of another, which, with smaller quantities taken from others, was privately thrown into the Montfaucon sewer. To prevent any popular commotion, or public alarm, the criminals were tried with closed doors, and being convicted, were sent to the Bicetre for six months. They confessed that they had repeatedly sold the fat at seventeen sous the pound; and that they found it a source of much emolument; and that on the marriage of Napoleon with Maria Louisa, this fat (made more solid by being mixed with tallow) was made into flambeaux, which were used for the illumination of the Faculty of Medicine, and the Palace of the Luxemburg; the fat was also used in lamps.

*Hard Riding.*—Mr. Osbaldestone, whose fame renders him the envy of all our rising Nimrods, and whose feats as a steeple chaser, a trotter, a jocky, a pigeon shooter, and a waterman, have not been excelled among the aristocracy of the land, has undertaken a new task, that of riding two hundred miles in ten successive hours, which, if accomplished, will entitle him to rank above the best post boy on record. He is not to be limited in the number of his horses; and the stake for which he rides is a thousand guineas. This Herculean labor is to be attempted at the next Houghton meeting at Newmarket. Time, we hear, is the favorite.—*London paper.*

At a sitting of the Helvetic Society of Natural Sciences, a letter was read from Dr. Flachin, of Yverdun, relative to an experiment before mentioned to the society, in which the ball was prevented from leaving the bottom of a musket when the gunpowder was fired, simply by putting the ramrod upon the ball, and the end of the finger upon the ramrod. He supposes the fact may be explained by the circumstance, that near the charge the ball has a very small velocity compared to that impressed upon it by the expansive force of the gasses from the fired gunpowder, when exerted during the whole of the time in, which it is passing along the barrel. It is well known that the effect thus accumulated is the reason why long pieces carry farther than the short ones, and why the breath of man, which cannot exert pressure of more than a quarter of an atmospheric, may by means of a tube, throw a ball to the distance of sixty steps. The experiment requires great care, especially as to the strength of the piece, which is very liable to burst in the performance of it.

By the census just taken in England, the population of Glasgow amounts to 202,426; the increase in the last ten years is more than 37½ per cent.—In Birmingham the population is 110,415, increase 25,448. In Leeds the population is 114,345, being an increase of 35,500 on the population of 1821. In Liverpool the population is 203,572, and the increase on 1821, 39 per cent.

*The new Russian Commander-in-chief.*—The family of the Russian Field Marshal, Count Paskewitsch Erivanski was originally from Siberia, where it bore the name of Paske. His grandfather emigrated to Russia, where he assumed the name of Paskewitsch. His grandson entered the army, and on distinguishing himself in the battles fought by the Russian army in conjunction with the Austrian and Prussian against the French, he advanced rapidly to higher ranks. In the year 1812, he was Major-General, and commanded a division under Gen. Bagralian, with which he fought bravely at Smolensk and Moscow, and followed the French on their retreat. At the battle of Leipsic he performed an active part: he afterwards made the campaign of 1814, and was present with the Russian army of occupation in France in 1815. In 1826 he was sent as General against the Persians. On the 27th of September, he defeated Prince Abbas-Mirza, near Etzabethpol.—In 1827 he obtained the government of Georgia, and become commander-in-chief against the Persians. He took Erivan by storm, defeated Abbas-Mirza a second time, and forced the Persians to sue for peace. Upon this the Emperor invested him with the Order of St. Andrew, and promoted him to the dignity of Count. In 1828, during the Turkish war, he marched with his army into Asia Minor, took six fortresses and occupied three Pachalicks. The year after, he advanced into the more important Pachalick of Erzeroum, entered the chief town, and was on the point of capturing Trebisond when peace put an end to his victorious career. Upon being created Field Marshal, he remained governor of the conquered Persian provinces, from whence he was called to the command of the army against the Poles.

*Abundant and wholesome nutriment from bones.*—M. Darcet continues his ingenious researches on this subject. At a meeting of the Academie des Sciences last month, he read a memoir, of which the following are some of the particulars.—The fifteen parts of bone commonly contained in one hundred parts of the butcher's meat, will yield six of a pure and substantial alimentary substance; consequently the hundred parts of the butcher's meat, which have hitherto produced no more than about 24 parts of aliment, will now produce 30, if the gelatine and fatty substance of the bones be made use of, thus increasing the available portion of animal's flesh by one fourth, or making 4 oxen go as far as 5. The learned academician then stated some of the results arrived at by the committee of the Faculte de Medicine, who have distributed during the space of three months the broth of bones (or as it is called, the *bouillon a la gelatine*) to forty patients and attendants of the Clinique Interne, and thereupon make the following report:—1. That the employment of gelatine not only introduces into dietetics a great improvement, but an economy that should not be neglected; 2. That the broth of bones is as agreeable as that which is usually employed in the hospitals; and 3. That it is not only nourishing and easy of digestion, but wholesome, and by no means productive of bad effects in the animal economy. The Hospital Saint Louis possesses an apparatus capable of producing 900 rations of this broth each day; and the apparatus has been in operation during the last 20 months, so that the hospital has thus been supplied with 550,800 rations of the *bouillon a la gelatine*, attested by the physicians of the establishment to be excellent, and promising the most easy and advantageous means of subsistence for the poor.—The Hotel Dieu, also, has an apparatus of the same nature, in use these fifteen months: it has furnished 413,650 rations of the bouillon; and six reports from the establishment, addressed to the Administration of Hospitals, fully bear testimony to the advantage of making use of the gelatine, which may be so abundantly procured from bones.—*Medical Gazette.*

*Diet of Children.*—Weaning may be mentioned among the primary and predisposing causes of that debility of frame which induces weakness of the lower limbs, curvature of the leg bones, &c.—The tender stomachs of infants are with difficulty reconciled to the change of food consequent on weaning, and the powers of digestion mainly depend on the well being of the functions of respiration. In this and other large towns, children are from necessity too much confined within the house; and when they do breathe the open air, it has not that purity which is, perhaps, of greater importance at this early age than at any other.—The

# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1831.


Messrs. Peterson, Welsh, Graham, and Baird, and their respective friends, must feel very grateful to Mr. Craft for the kind anxiety which he evinces for the success of Mr. Lecky. We hear of Messrs. Lecky and Craft travelling about the country in every direction; but, so far as we can learn, our would be Senator has never *honored* any of the other candidates with his company or influence. He cannot even hope to be elected without the aid of many of the friends of Messrs. Peterson, Graham, and Baird, and yet he so acts as to give the whole weight of his influence to one of their most formidable opponents.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The committee appointed by the meeting of the citizens of this city, some time since engaged Major Douglas to make the necessary surveys. The Major, being now engaged on the routes of the Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Norristown Railroads, is unable to attend at present, but has despatched a party under the direction of Lieut. O. M. Mitchell, of the U. S. Army, and E. Ogden, Esq., who arrived here on Friday evening, and proceeded immediately to the mouth of Big Beaver. Major Douglas, we are told, will come on himself in about two weeks, and review the surveys of this party.

The Anti-Masonic Convention assembled at the Athenæum, in Baltimore, on the 26th ultimo, at noon. Present one hundred and eleven delegates, representing thirteen states:

Maine 2, New Hampshire 1, Vermont 5, Massachusetts 14, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 6, N. York 36, New Jersey 4, Pennsylvania 29, Ohio 7, Indiana 1, Maryland 1, Delaware 1. The convention was organized by appointing

John C. Spencer, of New York, *President*.

John Rutherford, of New Jersey,
Jonathan Sloan, of Ohio,
Thomas Elder, of Pennsylvania,
John Bailey, of Massachusetts, } *Vice Pres'ts*

Benjamin F. Hallet, of Rhode Island,
Edward D. Barber, of Vermont,
S. C. Leavitt, of Connecticut,
Caleb Emery, of New Hampshire, } *Sec's.*

The 26th and 27th were spent in preliminary matters, and in hearing and discussing reports.—On the 28th the Convention proceeded to ballot for candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; when WILLIAM WIRT, of Maryland, received 108 votes for President, and AMOS ELLMAKER, of Pennsylvania, received 108 votes for Vice President. A vote was then taken, declaring those gentlemen to be the *unanimous* choice of the convention.—On the evening of the same day, letters were received from each of these gentlemen, accepting the nominations.

William Wirt is a native of Maryland, but settled in very early life at Richmond, in Virginia.—He is well known throughout the United States, as a gentleman of refined taste and an accomplished scholar. He is the author of two much admired works, the "Old Bachelor," and the "British Spy," and also of a very excellent Biography of Patrick Henry, the distinguished orator and patriot of Virginia. As a lawyer and an advocate, he is second only to Daniel Webster. In 1807, on the trial of Aaron Burr, he assisted in the prosecution, and was much distinguished by his zeal and ability. His contrast of the character of Burr and Blennerhasset, and his beautiful description of Blennerhasset's island before Burr arrived, and the account of distress and desolation which fell upon its proprietor after the destroyer came, are perhaps not surpassed by any specimen of American eloquence. In 1817, Mr. Wirt was appointed Attorney General of the United States, by James Monroe, which office he held until the termination of Mr. Adams' administration. About that time he removed to Baltimore, where he continues to reside.

Amos Ellmaker is a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He is a man of classical education and a respectable lawyer, and was Attorney General of the State during the administration of John Andrew Shulze.

COCK-FIGHTING.—The following extract from a defence of Mr. Craft in the last Mercury, exceeds in folly and impudence any thing we have ever read:

"Besides, *Mr. Bushfield's resolution did not increase the fine, for that part which related to it was left blank*, nor was this even known to be Mr. Bushfield's object in offering the resolution. But could not the penalty be increased, without destroying the old bill? *Why cut out some of the most valuable provisions of the old bill*, merely for the sake of imposing a heavier fine on cock-fighting, which could be increased without any material alteration?"

Upon this extract we only make the following brief remarks. It is true Mr. Bushfield's *resolution* did not increase the fine: it required a *law* to do that. The resolution was merely to instruct the committee on vice and immorality to inquire into the expediency of amending the law on cock-fighting. It is utterly foolish and untrue to say that there was a blank in the *resolution*. There *was* a blank in the *bill* which Mr. Bushfield reported *two days after* Mr. Craft gave his censurable vote.—Mr. Craft, however, knows very well that it is the *invariable practice* to leave a blank in bills to be filled up by the House. But even if this were not the practice, we ask our readers this simple question:—Can a defect in a bill reported on the 29th of January be any excuse for an objectionable vote given *two days before*?

As to the insinuation that some of the valuable provisions of the old law were cut out, we only say that it is a barefaced and impudent repetition of a falsehood which we have already fully exposed, and which has not the slightest color of truth.

The following extract from a charge delivered by the late able and excellent Judge Addison, to the Grand Jury, more than thirty-six years ago, deserves the serious consideration of every voter. From an article in the last Mercury, it appears that for a week previous to the 16th of September, including Sunday, Mr. Craft had been, in the language of Judge Addison, "*running about the country, soliciting votes and interest for his election.*" In the language of this same excellent Judge, we say to our readers and to the public, "Let us never vote for a man who *descends* to do this."

"Let us put out of fashion the practice of candidates *running about the country, soliciting votes and interest for their election*. Strongly suspicious that he has in view something else than public good, *let us never vote for a man who descends to do this*. And let us mark, with sure and constant reprobation, the candidate who pollutes the election ground with liquors and entertainments.

"Distrust the candidate who accosts you with smiles and flattery. Avoid him who industriously throws himself in your way, and seeks occasion to learn your sentiments respecting his election, and conciliate your good will to his success. The independent, honest man, whose true wish is to serve the public, will feel that his fellow citizens, if they choose him for their confidence, will seek him out, and that it is not sufficiently respectful to solicit for himself.

"Cast off with disdain those *hangers-on* who pursue your steps on the election day, to watch your conduct and influence your mind. And reject those busy meddlers who pry into your tickets, or endeavor to press your votes into their service.

"Remember that in election you are acting a part of sovereign authority; are exercising an important trust over your own rights, and are bound by the most sacred ties to do it impartially, for the public good. Remember, also, that not only your own interest and honor, but the interest and honor of democracy in general, is deeply concerned; for if the people themselves, having the power of election in their hands, fill offices with ignorant or unworthy men, do they not proclaim to the world that the principles of democracy are not worth contending for, and that it is the interest of all nations to be content with whatever government they may happen to have, since a change on the most popular principles is no security for a good administration. When I think of the base, the ignorant, and the worthless men who have sought and received from the people, appointments to offices of the highest importance, I blush for our character as a people, and sigh for the cause of liberty."

We had intended to present to our readers such reflections as were elicited by a careful perusal of the proceedings of the late Triennial Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States; but the following notice of these proceedings is so luminous and satisfactory, that we at once concluded to give it a place in our columns, and to invite the special attention of our readers to it. The subject is one of deep and absorbing interest to the whole community—to the man who earns his subsistence by his labor, and the manufacturer who employs hundreds of hands and thousands of capital. It is well remarked in the Report of the Directors, that a depreciated currency is the most oppressive tax upon industry. Let our readers compare the state of our currency in 1815, with its present state, and then decide whether it is desirable to abolish the Bank of the United States:

"The circumstances, operations and usefulness of the Bank are all stated fairly, clearly, compendiously; and with a general cogency which few understandings can resist. In the main question of the Bank, the impartial persons who have given heed to the discussion, must universally have been struck with the difference in the modes and materials employed by the several parties. On the side of the Institution, as exemplified in this luminous exposition of its president, we find abundant and irrefragable matter of fact, solid reason, and natural, just reflections; but, on that of its assailants, only wild conjectures, gross mistakes, intr cate fallacies, groundless and inordinate alarms, and much angry and loose declamation, connected with party schemes and personal interests.

We will now present a few of the considerations which struck us with most force, as calculated to dissipate some of the prejudices which have been so industriously circulated against the institution.

1st. A very common reproach against the Bank is, that its stock is owned by large capitalists. It appears on the contrary that out of the three thousand six hundred and seventy-nine Stockholders resident in the United States, there are more than fourteen hundred who own sums not exceeding a thousand dollars, and two thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, being more than three fourths of all the Stockholders, who own sums not above five thousand dollars.

It further appears that of this stock more than one fourth is held by females, trustees, and religious, charitable, and other corporations—interests which claim the special sympathy of the country.

The consequence then of breaking down the institution and building up a new one would be to sacrifice the interests of the small owners, and throw the whole into the hands of large capitalists, to speculate upon it, by a re-sale at advanced prices, till after a series of years it would come back into the possession of smaller owners at an enhanced price.

2d. It appears that foreigners have purchased of American citizens at high prices more than seven millions of this stock—the foreigners thus leaving in the country that amount of money to be lent out to industrious Americans, by Boards of American Directors whom these foreigners have no agency in choosing, and over whom they can exercise no control or influence whatever. To break down the Bank would of course make these American citizens pay back to these foreigners the money which they are now using advantageously and profitably in their own business.

3d. The Bank has been reproached with multiplying its Branches. It now appears that for fourteen years past only seven branches have been added to the establishment. This too out of sixty-eight applications. Of this additional seven, moreover, we have understood that two were established at the particular request of the Government, in order to facilitate the collection of the revenue.

4th. It has been supposed that the Stockholders have been receiving enormous profits. It appears that they have not received even five per cent. a year, payable semi-annually.

5th. There is a crude notion that the Bank ought not to deal in domestic and foreign exchanges. It is impossible, we think, to read this report without coming to the clearest conviction that this very business is, perhaps, the most appropriate function of the Bank, as well as the most useful to the country.

6th. When we see what the Bank has accomplished, the restoration and preservation of the currency—the facilities of internal trade and of foreign commerce—the contribution to the circulating medium of more than twelve millions of American coin, and more than nineteen millions of paper better than coin, we cannot fail to acknowledge that the Bank has done more than its warmest friends could have anticipated.

7th. When we find that the Bank has now loaned more than sixty millions of dollars, stimulating and assisting every branch of American industry—that it has purchased in a single branch of business more than forty-four millions in one year of domestic exchanges—that it is the channel of transferring throughout the Union, in the course of a single year, more than a hundred millions of property with the greatest economy and ease to the citizens of the United States, we are forcibly struck by the magnitude of the operations and their incalculable importance, as well as the infinite confusion and mischief which must attend the destruction of such an institution.

8th. It appears that the system on which its business is conducted, besides being eminently salutary to the country, has been beneficial to the Bank itself, as its income has been doubled since the year 1822.

On the whole, we recommend this report to the attentive consideration of all the sober classes of the community, who recollect with disgust the disastrous state of the currency from which the operations of the Bank has relieved the country, and who look forward with anxiety to the state into which it would relapse were the institution to be destroyed.

*Welland Canal.*—We learn that the damage recently sustained by this canal has been effectually repaired, and that no less than sixteen schooners passed through it on Thursday last—many of them being vessels from Ohio, on their way to Oswego.—*York (U. C.) Courier, Sept. 17.*

It is stated that a strong effort will be made at the next session of Congress, to induce that body to adopt some plan for the gradual abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the Charleston Courier of September 20.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

*The United States vs. Isaac E. Holmes, Alexander Mazyck, and Thomas Gadsden.*

This case came on for trial yesterday, in the District Court of the United States, before Judge Lee. As we understand the points in issue, they are as follows: Mr. Holmes imported two packages of goods from England, and gave bonds to the Collector of this port for the amount of duties accruing on said goods, and on which bonds Messrs. Mazyck and Gadsden are securities. The defendants are all members of the Charleston Bar, and it is understood the importation was made especially for the purpose of bringing the question of the Constitutionality of the Tariff before a Judge, and with this view, the payment of the bond was refused. The mode pointed out by the Laws of the United States for the collection of Bonds given for Duties, and which has heretofore been invariably practised by the Courts, is that when the District Attorney is directed to sue a Bond, the Judge is bound to give judgment in favor of the United States at the first term of the Court, unless the makers of the Bond make oath that the calculations of the amount for which the Bond is given is incorrect—a copy of which oath, and the facts, must be furnished to the District Attorney, when the Judge may defer the matter to the next term of the Court; at which term the Judge is required to give judgment, admitting or refusing the alteration of the amount, as justice may require. The defendants in this case contended that the Law of the United States requiring this summary process is unconstitutional, inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States guaranties that no citizen shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property without trial by Jury.

On the other hand it is contended that in most other countries the duties on importations are payable in cash, but that in the United States, the government, designing to favor Commerce, gives a credit of the amount of duties, of from six to eighteen months, free of interest, which amount is in fact a part of the merchant's capital—but to enable the merchant to avail himself of the credit, at the same time to make the government secure in the ultimate payment of the duties, Congress passed a law specifying the mode of coercing payment, in case the importer fails to pay the bond when it becomes due. These conditions of the law, it is contended, become part of the contract in the bond, and are viewed as equivalent to the credit on the duties. These conditions are made manifest by the fact that it is discretionary with the Collector to give the credit, or if he believes the bonds will not be paid at maturity, he may demand the cash for the amount of duties. Even in this latter case the paternal regard of the Government for Commerce is preserved, for the parties, who, for want of character, are required to pay their duties in cash, are placed on almost an equality with those who obtain the credit, by being allowed a certain rate of interest for the payment thus made in cash. It was, therefore, on these points the argument probably hinged.

The court room was so crowded, that we were unable to get within hearing of the speakers; but we understand the argument on both sides was very ably supported, and we hope to be able to give some report of it hereafter. The case was sustained by Robert B. Gilchrist, Esq., District Attorney, and James L. Petigru, for the U. States, and James G. Holmes and George M'Duffie, Esqs. for the Defendants. The Court opened at 10 o'clock, and the argument closed at 4 o'clock, when the Court adjourned. We understand the Judge will give his opinion to-day, at 12 o'clock.

*From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 21.*

*The Bond Case.*—Yesterday, noon, his Honor Judge Lee delivered his opinion at length, on the motion which had been submitted and argued on Monday. The motions were, 1st, a motion of the District Attorney, for leave to enter up the judgment on the bonds, and 2d, a motion of the defendants' Attorneys for leave to plead, both which were argued together.

The Court decided, after full and elaborate reasoning, that the 65th section of the Revenue Act of 1799, should receive such a construction as might not be inconsistent with the Article of the Constitution of the United States, which secures the right of trial by jury in all "suits at Common Law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars;" and the defendants were permitted to plead. The plea of the general issue (or *non est factum*,) was then tendered. Under this plea the defendants attempted to go into evidence to shew that the bond was given for duties accrued under the Duty Act of 1828, with a view to submit the question of the constitutionality of that Act to the Jury. The counsel for the United States objected to the admissibility of such evidence under that plea. The points made were argued by Mr. Petigru for the United States, and by Mr. M'Duffie for the defendants, and the Court will deliver its opinion on this second question to-day at twelve o'clock.

*From the same paper of the 22d.*

The case of the United States against Messrs. Holmes, Mazyck, and Gadsden, was concluded yesterday afternoon, at half past 5 o'clock, after the most animated discussion of the various points which arose during the trial. His Honor Judge Lee gave his opinion about noon on the question made the day before, and ruled that it was not competent to the defendants to go into the consideration of the bond, or the constitutionality of the Tariff, under the plea of the general issue. The defendants' counsel then contended, that they were at liberty to go into that defence by giving notice to that effect in filing the same plea, in analogy to the practice under the Discount Law of this State. In this they were also overruled. The case was then submitted to the Jury, who returned, after some consultation, with a verdict for the United States, supporting the affirmative of the plea, viz: That the bonds were the deeds of the defendants, and adding, that that was the only question submitted to them.

It is a long time since we have heard any thing of our erratic extraordinary minister to Russia.—He was said to be vegetating in Cock-spur Lane, London. According to the New York Evening Journal, he is now traveling in the south of France, and has no intention of resigning his commission. After the heat of the Russian summer is over, he may take an excursion to St. Petersburgh to inquire into the health of his Secretary of Legation, and report on the state of the Cholera. His peregrinations remind us of his speeches in Congress; he was always wandering from the subject of debate, and made it a point never to stick to the point, but would travel over a world of extraneous matter. So it is now with him in his physical locomotion—he is traveling over Europe, but avoids Russia as he would the plague, or the cholera.

It takes a great variety of being to make up a world, and there are many strange anomalies in it. Our Minister to Russia is one of Nature's oddities—certainly not one of her ornaments.

By the bye, we see that he has been elected one of the delegates to the anti-tariff convention in Philadelphia. As he gave up the notion of a seat in Congress, it is not probable he will take the trouble to return for the sake of a seat in this convention.—*Georgetown Gazette.*

*A fact in relation to the practical benefits of the United States' Bank.*—The Count de Leon, who has been sojourning a few days with us, says the Albany Daily Advertiser, has brought with him from 5 to 7 millions of dollars, a sum sufficient to turn the balance of exchange with Europe in favor of the United States, and such is his and every other moneyed man's confidence in the U. States' Bank, that he has exchanged much of his cash into large bills of that institution. With these he travels, and his secretary makes it a point of duty to change them for others of the same institution, as his best security against imposition. If there were nothing but local banks, he would lose a quarter per cent. almost between every country village, and by the time he reached Pittsburgh, his place of destination, a very considerable amount. But as it is, foreigners are not afraid to bring their money or invest it here. It would be an act of folly in our government to put down an institution that gives strength, character, and certainty to our currency, and is so strong an inducement for strangers to bring their funds into the United States.—*Fowler's Advertiser.*

*The late Foreign Intelligence.*—There does not appear to have been any serious fighting between the Russians and the Poles, since our last accounts, nor was the aspect of things on the part of the latter more threatening than formally. The fact that the Russians have not been able, up to this time, to force the Poles to a general battle, but that they appear to proceed with great caution, and by slow degrees, shows very decidedly, in our judgment, that they consider themselves as having a very difficult task on their hands. The Russians must either feel their weakness or they have changed their system of warfare. The truth probably is, that the Emperor feels conscious that a defeat in a general engagement would be fatal to his enterprise, and terminate in the loss of Poland.

Hostilities between Holland and Belgium appear to have, ceased the Dutch having retired from Belgium. Having ascertained the fact, that the French do not intend to stand by and see Belgium re-annexed to Holland, either by force, or in any other mode, it is probable his majesty of the last mentioned country will not renew the attempt. In the mean time it is to be hoped that King Leopold I. will endeavor to make better soldiers of his new subjects, or it is probable that there will never be a King Leopold II., of his line at least.

We have not had opportunity to see the late debates in the British Parliament, but from some remarks in the papers, we are led to conclude that the ministry begin to meet with embarrassments in the progress of the reform bill.—Whether the amendment by Lord Chandos, which is spoken of with regret, was a measure of more or less radical character than the general principles of the bill, not having seen the proceedings, we are not able to say. We can easily imagine, that whether it goes beyond, or falls short of their views, it may be the source of difficulty to them. And it is a very common thing, when once serious altercations take place in an important legislative matter, like this, that the onset is followed up, and the measure either defeated, or essentially altered.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A private letter from Warsaw, dated August 5th, published in the Morning Chronicle, has the following:—

The whole of the army is gone to attack the Russians, under Paskewitch. The General-in-Chief goes to-morrow, and I go with him. If the Russians do fight and are beaten, the victory will be decisive for our cause, as they must enter into Prussia, or cross the Vistula back again, (not an easy task,) and retire to Lithuania, where the whole population is in arms against them, and where they can neither find provisions nor amunition. I therefore again repeat, that a victory will be to us a decisive one, the more so now that France and England, as well as ——,* have declared for us. If, on the contrary, we should be defeated, we will come back to our fortifications here, which I think the Devil himself could not take, and there wait for events. My conviction is, that we shall be victorious—indeed, it appears to be impossible that we should be otherwise, but I am afraid the Russians will not accept the battle, and will retire before us.

* Cypher in the original; suppose Austria.

*Interesting to Bankers.*—A curious anecdote connected with bank robberies, was communicated by Murray since his conviction. He acknowledges that he has robbed one bank in Glasgow and had commenced his arrangements for robbing another previously. To get into the vaults of the first, he should pass through four doors, and was so far successful as to prepare keys for the two outer locks, but on proceeding to the third, the whole design was frustrated by the simple contrivance of sealing a small piece of tape across the key hole; had he removed this tape for the purpose of exploring the wards of the lock to procure his model, the attempt would of course be known in the morning from the defacement of the seal.—Murray says, he felt greviously mortified at the discovery.—"I would rather, he says, "have to contend with the vigilance of twelve watchmen, than this little bit of tape."

*Custom House Seizure in Montreal.*—A Montreal paper informs us, that a system of fraud, which is supposed to have been practised for a considerable time, in bringing goods into Canada from the United States, has lately been discovered. The practice has been to enter goods paying an advalorem duty, at prices much lower than their intrinsic worth, and by this means evade the payment of the greater portion of the duties. A large quantity of Clocks, &c. were lately seized and condemned to public sale, on account of their having been entered at less than one fifth of their value; the proprietor, however, compromised the matter, paid duties on the full value, and cost of seizure, and on these terms was permitted to take possession of his goods.—*Poulson.*

*Singular Claim.*—In a St. John, N. B. paper of 10th inst. we find a strange document, being no less than a claim made by the present Earl of Stirling and Dovan as proprietor and hereditary lieutenant of all Nova Scotia, &c.—It amounts even to a claim of Sovereignty over the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c. In a circular titled, "Address to the Public Authorities, to the Land Settlers, Inhabitants, and all others whom it may concern, in all the Anglo-Scottish Colony of Nova Scotia, including New Brunswick, &c." the Earl of Stirling and Dovan claims, that the first settlement of the colony was made by his ancestor Sir William Alexander, who was afterwards created Earl of Stirling—that he had a grant of the whole country from King James the 6th, of Scotland, by a charter dated 10th Sept. 1621, which was confirmed by Charles 1st, on the 12th July, 1625, and these were ratified by the Parliament of Scotland, in 1628. The address touches on some of the important points of the history of the country, which the Earl states does not affect his rights. Time will soon show the validity of this novel claim, set up by the Earl of Stirling and Dovan, and show us how it is relished by the Nova Scotians.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

The editor of the Baltimore Patriot says:—"We have seen a sample of Nankeen color Cotton, which grew on the estate of the Hon. John Forsyth, of Georgia. Also, a specimen of cloth made of the same material, in imitation of the India Nankeen, which we consider a beautiful fabric. Those desirous of viewing the same, will please call at the store of Nathaniel F. Williams, No. 14, Bowly's wharf."

*Mountain Breezes.*—From the parish register of returns, it appears that there have been buried at Orton, in the county of Westmoreland, 414 persons in all, of whom 195, or nearly one-half, have exceeded the age of 60; and 78, or nearly one-fifth, have exceeded the age of 80. Comparing this with Dr. Price's tables, compiled from the bills of mortality elsewhere, the contrast is very great.—He states that in London one-half die under the age of three; there one-half reach 60. From one of his tables it appears that, out of 1,000 who die in London, 17 are above 80; and the greatest contrast in the same table is Vaud, in Switzerland, where 46 in every 1,000 exceed 80 years of age.

The "Federal," of Buenos Ayres, remarks that the Provinces of the river Plate have now undergone *twenty-two years* of disorder and war. Surely enough.—*Nat. Gaz.*

*Ohio Canal.*—It is with unfeigned satisfaction that we inform our readers that the navigation of our grand Canal is now open from this place (Columbus) to Lake Erie.—*Ohio State Journal.*

## MARRIED,

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. S. Brunot, Lieut. ELIAS PHILLIPS, of U. S. Army, to Miss MARY M., daughter of Oliver Ormsby, Esq., of this city.

## DIED,

In Austin's settlement, Texas on the 27th August, WILLIAM R. DICKINSON, late of Steubenville, Ohio.


# MUSIC.

A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes at
PETERS' MUSICAL REPOSITORY,
**NO. 9 FIFTH STREET,**
*BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET ST'TS.*

THE subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, a splendid assortment of PIANO FORTES, from the manufactories of R. & W. Nunns and Loud & Brothers, consisting of Upright, Square, Round Cornered, and Unichord Piano Fortes. Also, an extensive assortment of Flutes, Clarionets, Violins, Violoncellos, Bassoons, Guitars, Horns, Trumpets, Trombones, &c. &c. together with every article in the musical line.

The above Instruments have all been *selected* by the *subscriber*, and are confidently offered as being superior in beauty, durability, tone, and equality of touch, to any before offered in this market.

N. B.—Old Pianos taken in exchange for new ones. W. C. PETERS.

October 4, 1831—tf

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LARDNER'S *Cabinet Cyclopedia; History of France, by Eyre Evans Crowe.* Vols. 1 & 2.——*Kater's and Lardner's Treatise on Mechanics.*——*The Chief Concerns of Man* for time and eternity. By the *Rev. E. Bickersteth.*——*Essays on some of the most important articles of the Materia Medica.* By *George M. Carpenter.*——Family Library, No. 25. Festivals, Games, and Amusements. By Horatio Smith, Esq. with plates. For sale by HOGAN & Co.

Oct 4—2t No. 73 Wood street.

# A. H. HOGE

HAS lately received a good assortment of Britannia Tea Setts; Astral, Suspending, Reflecting, and Chamber Lamps; Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Ivory handled Knives and Forks; Table Castors; Brass Stair Rods; Brass and Bell Metal Kettles; Percussion Caps; Locks, Latches, Window Frame Pullies, Hinges, and Shutter Fasteners; Cam's Tools; Eastern made Bench and Moulding Planes; Cast Steel Hand, Pannel, Ripping and Back Saws; Plated and Tinned Saddlery; &c. &c. which are offered at low prices, at No. 132 Liberty street, opposite Market street.

October 4—2mo.

# JOHN I. KAY & CO,
## Booksellers & Stationers,

51 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

COUNTRY merchants and others supplied with articles in their line on the most reasonable terms. Oct 4—8t

BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES.—One bbd. just received, and will be sold low. Also, a superior quality of BLACK LEAD, in lumps and in powder, by the barrel or smaller quantity.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
Oct 4—w3 Corner of Sixth and Wood streets

## OIL.

12 BARRELS first qual. LINSEED OIL received and for sale by

B. A. FAHNESTOCK, or
R. GALWAY & CO.,
Oct 4—3* Bayard's Row.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

FAMILY LIBRARY, NO. 24—Festivals, Games, and Amusements, ancient and modern. By Horatio Smith: with additions by Sam'l Woodworth. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Oct 4—2t 51 Market street.

## SAM'L STEVENSON,

No. 59, Corner of Fourth and Market Streets,
*PITTSBURGH,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received and is now opening a new and splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of

London Blue, Black and Citron Cloths;
Sup. Olive, Green and Dark Mixt do.;
' Blue, Black and Oxford Mixt Cassimeres;
' Brown, Blue and Gray Satinets;
Dark Valencia and Toilinet Vestings;
Rose, Whitney, Mackinaw and Point Blankets;
Scarlet, Yellow, Green and White Flannels;
Black and Colored Ratinets and Bombazets;
Sup. Black English and French Bombazines;
' French and Engl. Bl'k and col'd Merinos;
Merino and Cashmere Shawls;
Valencia and Prussian de:
Worsted, Merino and Lamb's Wool Hosiery;
Sup. French Chintz and Fall Ginghams;
Camlet and Tartan Plaids;
Sup. Gauze and Fancy Set Ribbons;
' Bl'k Lustring and Gro. de Naples Silk;
' Gros de Berlin, Gros de Zan, and Gros de Ta. Silk, plain and figured;
' Col'd Mantua and Florence Silk;
' Fancy Gauze Handk'fs and Scarfs;
' ' Thibet do.:
' Black and Col'd Mode and Satins, &c.

☞ Also, a general assortment of Trimmings for Steam Boats, such as Moreens, Fringes, Counterpanes, &c. &c. Oct 4—7t

PERCUSSION GUNS.—The subscribers have just received from Liverpool, (Engl'd) one case superior twisted and plain SINGLE and DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, to which they invite the attention of those wishing to purchase a superior article of this kind.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Oct 4—2mo Corner of Wood and Fifth st's

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That whereas handbills have been circulated, stating that Walker's Mills would be offered for sale, at public vendue, on the 27th of October inst., it is proper to state that, owing to some unforeseen difficulties attending the regulations necessary to be made previous to the time of sale, they will not be offered for sale at that time.

Oct 4—50c JOHN WALKER.

ACETATE OF MORPHIA. Morphia, Sulphate of Morphia, Opium, Denarcotized Opium, Supuline, *English*, Calomel, Antimonial Powder, Carbonate of Ammonia, Tartar Emetic, Blue Pill Mass, &c., just received at the corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

Oct 4—w3 B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

*"THE ROAD TO WEALTH."*

THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 20, for 1831, will be drawn on Saturday next, the 8th of October.——Capitals $30,000,—$20,000—$10,000—5,000.——Tickets ten dollars.

The following Splendid Prizes were sold at the *"Prize Selling Office."*—Sixty thousand dollars, thirty thousand, twenty thousand, fifteen thousand, and ten thousand dollars. Apply, if you value wealth, to GEORGE A. COOK, Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 4, 1831.

## VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

231 ACRES OF FIRST RATE UPLAND, lying on the old road from Pittsburgh to Washington. There is about 120 acres of cleared land, in good repair. The contemplated railroad passes through the improvements. Any person wishing to purchase a good farm will do well to examine for themselves. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Williamsport, Washington county, Pa.

JOHN M'FARLANE
September 20—w3mo

# FOR SALE,

A COMPLETE IRON FOUNDRY, *with all the machinery, tools, &c.*, for steam engine building, a large assortment of *patterns, two brass furnaces, two saw-mills*, three smithshops, two pattern maker's shops, and lots and houses for six families. The situation is in the interior of Pennsylvania, pleasantly situated on the banks of a large navigable river, and near the Pennsylvania canal. The custom now enjoyed by the establishment is very good. Several approved steam engines have been built at it, and the prospect is flattering that a very lucrative business can be done in the steam engine line. The saw-mills have more calls for lumber than can be met, and the navigation to tide is seldom interrupted, if an overplus of lumber would be on hand.

The proprietors not being sufficiently acquainted with steam engine building, induces them to offer the *whole* for sale, or will dispose of the *one half* to a person who is *thoroughly* acquainted with that business. None need however apply for a part of the establishment, unless his recommendations are acceptable to the present proprietors.

For terms apply at the office of the "Pittsburgh Gazette." Oct 4—w3

# Another $10,000 Prize!!!

## WHOLE TICKET.

I HAVE received a letter from Paterson, N. J. stating that the Ten Thousand Dollar Prize in the 19th Class Union Canal Lottery was sold at my office in that town, and the money paid within an hour after drawing. Can this be surpassed? Not a Lottery is drawn, but some of the highest capitals are distributed and paid by the "Ever Fortunate."

NEXT SATURDAY, the 8th October, will be drawn the 20th Class U. Canal Lottery. Capitals! $30,000, $20,000, $10,000, 2 of $5,000, 1 of $1,040, 8 of $1,000, 22 of $500, &c.

Tickets $10; Halves $5; Qrs. $2 50; 8ths $1 25

Apply for the prizes at 16 Exchange Buildings.
S. J. SYLVESTER.

The highest price given for Gold of every description. October 4

ACIDULAT'D LEMON & ROSE DROPS; Iceland, Peppermint and Hoarhound Lozenges; French Jujube Paste, or Pectoral Gum, for Coughs, &c.; Fine Antique Oils; Otto of Roses; Powder Puffs in gilt paper boxes; Pomatum; Aromatic Vinegar; Cut Glass Smelling Bottles; Preston's Aromatic Smelling Salts, for headache, &c. Cologne Water; Rectified Bear's Oil and Macassar Oil, for the hair; with a general assortment of French Cosmetics and Perfumery, just received and for sale at the corner of Sixth and Wood strts.

Oct 4—w3 B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

CAPS, BOOKS, PRINTS, and SEGARS, For sale at 16 Exchange Buildings.
S. J. SYLVESTER.

☞ Country storekeepers should price the Caps and Books ere they purchase elsewhere. Oct 4


*To the Free Voters of Allegheny County.*

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the request of some of my friends, I have consented to place my name before you as a candidate for the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

As it is the first time I have solicited the suffrages of my friends, I deem it proper to state that I am a democratic republican: the leading principles which constitute the basis of my political creed, will be found in the constitution of our country: "that all rightful power is in the people, and can only emanate from their will."

The encouragement and protection of internal improvement and domestic industry, will, if I be elected, receive my ardent and zealous support.

With this brief exposition of my views, I remain, respectfully, your fellow citizen,

GEORGE WATSON.

Pittsburgh, August 19—te


# FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE well known splendid Steamer PERUVIAN, Srodes, Master, (drawing only 3 feet water) will leave Louisville for New Orleans on Sunday, the 9th October. For passage apply on board or to W. H. POPE & CO.

☞ The U. S. Gazette, Philadelphia, National Intelligencer, Washington, and Baltimore Patriot, will please insert the above advertisement till 1st October, and charge this office.

September 9—1mo

LOTS FOR LEASE, 19 YEARS.—Wm. Bell and Thomas Hartford having leased of Wm. Croghan 84 acres of ground, beautifully situated on the Allegheny river above and adjoining land on which Mr. Garrard now lives, they offer for lease, ground in town lots, on the most accommodating terms. The part on the river affords beautiful situations for manufacturing establishments, board or boat-yards. Also, two fronts on the turnpike road. A view of the plan, and all desired information, can be had by calling on THOMAS HARTFORD, Penn street, a few doors below Wayne, or of WILLIAM BELL, Wood street. Sept. 30—3t

TAKE NOTICE, THAT ISAAC HARRIS, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, has this day made an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, on the terms and conditions therein stated. Persons interested may see the assignment by calling on either of the subscribers. All persons indebted to said Harris are requested to make immediate payment to John Graham, hatter, Diamond, one of the assignees. All accounts and notes unpaid on the 15th November next, will be handed to proper officers for collection.—Pittsburgh, September 22d, 1831.

JOHN GRAHAM,
C. CURTIS,
E. TROVILLO.
Sept. 27, 1831.—tf. Assignees.

## Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞ Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞ The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

# VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

260 ACRES of excellent LAND, (late the estate of Anthony Rollins, dec.) situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, about one mile from Stewartsville, are offered for for sale. The improvements are, a shingle roofed log house and double barn and other out buildings, with a suitable portion of the land cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are two valuable Sugar Camps. Possession may be had on the first day of April next. An indisputable title will be given. Daniel M'Cauly, who lives on the place, will show the premises. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, near M'Grew's mill, in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, who is authorized to sell said property.

SAMUEL M'GREW.
July 19, 1831—3mosw$8

## BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;

OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

## BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time. JACOB PETERSON.

*Philadelphia, Feb.* 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

*Philadelphia, Feb.* 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

May 13, 1831—w1y

PATENT Unalterable Checks, Notes, Drafts, and Bills of Exchange, for sale by HOGAN & CO., No. 73 Wood street. Sept 23—3

*To Millers and Flour Manufacturers!!*

## FOR SALE,

THE New Allegheny-town STEAM GRIST MILL, built last year, running two pair of four feet French Burrs, a Country and Merchant Bolting Machine of a superior quality. She is situated at the intersection of Robinson and Craig streets, and from her vicinity to the canal is well adapted to carry on a considerable business. Being situated in a lot 110 feet by 80, there is room enough for the erection of all necessary buildings. To those engaged in the above business such a situation seldom occurs; and, from her known good character, she must always command a large share of public patronage. Possession will be given on the first of April, 1832. For further particulars inquire at the premises, where all necessary information will be given.

N. B.—Plenty of MACHINE CUT LATHS, of a superior quality, for sale. Sept 23—tf

## ALL HAIL SYLVESTER!

*Bulletin from* 130 *Broadway, New York.*

MAMMOTH LOTTERY—4, 22, 31, 21, 8, 14.

THE following prizes were sold by the "All Fortunate."

22, 4, 31, 8880 dollars; sent to Nashville, Tenn.
21, 14, 8, 2500 dollars; sent to Duchess co. N. Y.
14, 21, 8 2500 dollars; sent to Washington city.
22, 21, 31, 1000 dollars; sold in Pittsburgh.
21, 22, 31, 1000 dollars; sold in Pittsburgh.
31, 8, 21, 1000 dollars; sent to Louisville, Ky.
31, 8, 14, 500 dollars; sent to Cincinnati, Ohio.
31, 14, 22, 500 dollars; sent to Wooster, Ohio.
22, 21, 14, 300 dollars; sold in Pittsburgh.

The holders of all or any of the above prizes may draw on S. J. SYLVESTER, Pittsburgh, or New York, for the amount. Their names will not be published without their consent.

Remember, Sylvester sold in Pittsburgh, whole ticket $10,000, a few weeks since—and prizes of $50,000, $30,000, $25,000, $10,000, within a short period.

20th Class Union Canal Lottery, will be drawn 8th October. Prizes $30,000, $20,000, $10,000. Tickets ten dollars.

Orders need not be post-paid, if addressed S. J. SYLVESTER.

☞There are 100 prizes of one thousand dollars in *a scheme* now before the public. Sept 27

### TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

## NOT THE MAMMOTH,

### YET GREAT & SPLENDID!

ON SATURDAY, the 8th October, will be drawn the 20th Class Union Canal Lottery. Sixty Number Lottery, Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

$30,000. $20,000, $10,000. 2 of $5,000, 1 of $1,040, 8 of $1,000, 22 of $500, &c.

Tickets $10; Halves $5; Qrs. $2 50; 8ths $1 25.

If Prizes be wanted, either in whole, half, quarter, or eighth of tickets, or by the package, call at one of the most fortunate of venders,

S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh.

Orders from abroad need not be post paid.

There is a scheme now before the public, containing One Hundred Prizes of One Thousand Dollars, Twenty Thousand Dollars, and Ten Thousand Dollars. Sept 30

CAPS BY THE DOZEN, at 16 Exchange Buildings, next door to Williamson's Hotel. S. J. Sylvester calls the attention of Storekeepers to his CAPS and BOOKS. Sept 30

## *Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,*

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

*Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.*

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work. - - - *per annum*, $130

Tuition in Music, - - - - 40

Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - - 24

Oil Painting, - - - - 40

French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

## CALDWELL & ERNEST,

*Commission and Forwarding Merchants,*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THOS. L. CALDWELL,
Sept 13—2mo FREDERIC B. ERNEST.

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers:
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar.
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

## M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—1y

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

*To Dr. Hitchcock.*—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
September 20

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

TO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws: and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,
Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

## ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS,

At the Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE public are respectfully informed that a splendid exhibition of ARTIFICIAL FIRE WOKKS, *on principles entirely new*, have been prepared at great labor and expense, and will be exhibited *every evening, at half past eight o'clock*, in the Lecture Room of Lambdin's Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. corner of Market and Fourth st's. This exhibition being produced entirely by illumination, is devoid of the smell, smoke, or other unpleasant and dangerous effects of those of the usual kind. It is believed that the citizens of this city have never had an opportunity of witnessing so splendid an exhibition. Admittance 25 cents.

September 2—tf

## Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

## LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

## LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

## FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

*ALSO*, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER,

No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,
*No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia.*

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,
*Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.*

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

March 29, 1831.—w1mo&tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

*Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,*

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

## NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

## TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

*STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,*

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

*NEW JUVENILE READER.*

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

SYLVESTER'S

## Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

## BOARDING HOUSE!

EIGHT OR TEN genteel Young Men can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, by applying at No. 110 Market str't.
Aug 30—3m GILBERT M'KOWN.

## REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

## NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 212 Liberty street, to cure *STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.

May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

JAMES BRIMNER.

May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.

June 11, 1831.

## Receiving & Forwarding House,

*NEW ORLEANS.*

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

*TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CO.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing general election; and I shall esteem it an honor, for which I will ever be grateful, if the result shall prove that I have been considered worthy of your favor and support. WM. GRAHAM, JR.

Pittsburgh, May 24—te

*Storage, Forwarding, and Commission* WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

## FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,* OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles;
Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

*PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA*

## CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice. Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

## J. C. BUCKLES,

## Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

## New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have received an additional supply of HARDWARE, for Fall sales, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, to merchants, mechanics, and others, wholesale and retail. Aug 30

## NOTICE,

*To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.*

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY.

March 11—tf Fourth street.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.

July 1—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

## Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

## To Baltimore and Philadelphia

*TRAVELLERS.*

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

## Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

*Also*, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

*Also*, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

*Also*, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

*Also*, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

*Also*, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet: on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

*Also*, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

*Also*, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Duty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

## PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't.

Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

## The American Fire Insurance Co.

*OF PHILADELPHIA,*

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Agt,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

## SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

*ALSO*, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

## Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.